## WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE \$3D CONGRESS.

whigs, in Italie; Old Line Democrats, in Roman.
Those marked I. D., Independent Democrate; U.,
those elected as Union men; S. R., those elected as
Southern or State Rights men.
President David R. Atchison

Term expire DELAWARE.

James A. Bayard - 1857 J. R. Thompson - 1857

John. M. Clayton - 1859 William Wright - 1859 FLORIDA. NORTH CAROLINA.

Jackson Morton - 1855 George E. Badger - 1855
Stephen R. Mallory 1857 Vacancy - . . . 1859 GEORGIA.

W. C. Dawson - 1855 S. P. Chase (I. D.) - 1855

Robert Toombs (U.) 1859 Benjamin F. Wade 1857

INDIANA.

PENNSYLVANIA. John Petit - - - 1855 James Cooper - - Jesse D. Bright - - 1857 Rich'd Brodhead, jr. RHODE ISLAND.
- 1855 Charles T. James - 1857 10WA. SOUTH CAROLINA.

Augustus C. Dodge - 1855 A. P. Butler (S. R.) - 1855
George W. Jones - 1859 Josiah J. Evans - - 1859 KENTUCKY. TENNESSKE.
Archibald Dixon - 1855 James C. Jones - John B. Thompson 1859 John Bell - - - -John Slidell - - - 1855 Thomas J. Rusk - - 1857 J. P. Benjamin - - 1859 Sam. Houston - - 1859 MAINE. 

MICHIGAN.
Lewis Cass - - - - 1857
Chas. E. Stuart - - 1859 \* By Governor's appointment. The Legislature of Alabama will have two United States Senators to elect during the coming session

MASSACHUSETTS. VIRGINIA. Chs. Sumner (I. D.) 1857 J. M. Mason (S. R.) 1857 Edward Everett - - 1859 R. M. T. Hunter " 1859

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-four Members and five Territorial Dele-gates, one new Territory having lately been formed, v.z.: Washington. The Delegates, owever, have no vote

ALABAMA.

Old Line Democrats.—Philip Philips, S. W.

Harris, Wm. R. Smith, George S. Houghton,
W. R. W. Cobb, James F. Dowdoll. Whig.-James Abercrombie

Old Line Democrats.—A. B. Greenwood, E. A. Warren. CONNECTICUT.

Old Line Democrats.—James T. Pratt, Colin M. Ingersoll, Nathan Belcher, Origen S. Soy-CALIFORNIA

Old Line Democrats. - J. A. McDongall DELAWARE. Old Line Democrat.-George R. Riddle.

FLORIDA.

Old Line Democrat.—Augustus E. Maxwell. GEORGIA.

Old Line Democrats.—J. L. Seward, A. H. Solquit, David J. Bailey, Wm. B. W. Bent, E. V. Chustain, Junius Hillyer.

Whigs.—David A. Roese, Alex, H. Stephens.

Old Line Democrat.—Bernhardt Henn. Waig.—John P. Cook.

Old Line Democrats.—S. Miller, W. H. Eng-

sh, C. L. Dunham, James A. Lane, Thes. A. denricks, John G. Davis, Daniel Mace, Nor-an Eddy, E. M. Chamberlain, Andrew J. Whig:-Samuel W. Parker.

Old Line Democrats.—John Wentworth, W. A. Richardson, James Allen, William H. Bissell, Willis Allen.

Whigs.—K. B. Washburne, J. C. Norton, James Knox, Richard Yates.

Chrisman, J. M. Elliott, J. C. Breckenridge, R. H. Stanton.

Whigs.—Benj. E. Gray, Presley Ewing.
Clement S. Hill, Wm. Preston, Leander M.

Old Line Democrats,-Wm. Dunbar, John

-Theodore G. Hunt, John B. Smi

MASSACHUSETTS.

Old Line Democrat.—Nathahiel P. Banks.
Whigs.—Zeno Scudder, Samuel L. Crocker,
J. Wiley Edmunds, Samuel H. Walley, William Appleton, Charles W. Upham, Tappan
Weatworth, Edward Dickinson, John Z. Good-

Old Line Democrats.—David Stuart, David A. Noble, Samuel Clark, Hentor L. Stephens.

MAINE.

Mayall, T. J. D. Fuller.

Vaigs.—E. Wilder Farley, Samuel P. Benferael Washburn, jr.

Old Line Democrats. — Daniel B. Wright, Wm. S. Barry, O R. Singleton, Wiley P. Har-ris, Wm. Barksdale.

Old Line Democrats.—Jacob Shower, Joel ansant, Henry May, Wm. T. Hamilton. Wargs.—John R. Franklin, A. R. Sollers.

MISSOURI.

Old Line Democrats. — Thomas H. Benton, fred W. Lamb, John S. Phelps.

Whigs.—John G. Lindley, John G. Miller, ordeoni Oliver, Sam. Caruthers.

Democrats.—Jas. Maurice, The. W. Hiram Walbridge, Mike Walsh, A. Tweed, John Wheeler, William A. Francis B. Cutting, Jared V. Peck, Murray, T. R. Westbrook, Gilbert fas W. Peckham, Charles Hughes, wkins, Peter Rowe, Daniel T. Jones, Dliver, John J. Taylor, George Hast-

B. Morgan; David Carpenter, agier, Solomon G. Haven, Benja-

NEW JERSEY. d Line Democrals.—Nathan T. Stratton des Skelton, Samuel Lilly, George Vrail. Aig.—A. C. M. Pennington.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW MEXICO. OHIO.

Old Line Democrats,—David T. Disney, M. H. Nichols, Alfred P. Edgerton, Andrew Ellison, Frederick W. Green, Thomas L. Ritchie, Ed-son B. Olds, Wm. D. Lindsey, Harvey H. John-son, Wilson Shannon, George Bliss, Andrew Streat

Stuart.

Whigs.—John Scott Harrison, Aaron Harlan, Moses B. Corwin, John L. Taylor, W. R. Sapp, Edward Ball.

Independent Democrats.—L. D. Campbell, Sapp, Edward Ball.
Independent Democrats.—L. D. Campbell,
Edward Wade, J. R. Giddings.

Old Line Democrat.—Joseph Lane. PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Old Line Democrats — T. B. Florence, J. Robins, jr., Wm. H. Witte, John McNair, Samuel A. Bridges, Henry A. Muhlenberg, Christian W. Straub, H. B. Wright, Asa Packer, Galusha A. Grow, James Gamble, Wm. H. Kurtz, Augustus Drum, John L. Dawson, Michael C. Trout, Carlton B. Curtis.

Whigs — Joseph R. Chandler, William Everhart, Issac E. Heister, Ner Middleswarth, Samuel L. Russel, John McColloch, David Ritchie, Thomas M. Howe, John Diek.

Old Line Democrats.—Thomas Davis, Ben-

State Rights Democrats.—John McQueen, William Aiken, L. M. Keitt, P. S. Brooks, Jas.

William Aiken, L. M. Keitt, P. S. Brooks, Jas.
L. Orz, W. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE.

Old Line Democrats.—Brookins Campbell,
(deceased.) Wm. M. Churchwell, Samuel A.
Smith. Geo. W. Jones, Frederick P. Stanton.

Whigs.—William Cullom, Charles Ready,
R. M. Bugg, Felix K. Zollikoffer, Emerson
Etheridee. Etheridge.

TEXAS. Old Line Democrats.-Geo. Y. Smyth, Peter

Old Line Democrat.—John M. Bernhisel

Old Line Democrats.—John M. Berninsel.

Old Line Democrats.—T. H. Bayly, J. M. Millson, John S. Caskie, William O. Goode, Thos. S. Bocock, Paulus Powell, William Smith, Charles J. Faulkner, H. A. Edmondson, John Letcher, Z. Kidwell, J. F. Snodgrass, Fayette James A. Peares. - 1855 Isase P. Walker - 1865 Thomas G. Pratt - 1857 Henry Dodge - - 1857

VERMONT. Whigs .- James Meacham, Andrew Tracy, WISCONSIN.

Old Line Democrats.—Daniel Wells, jr., B. C. Eastman, John B. Maoy. INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 12, 1852

Having assembled in National Convention as the delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain right against wrongs, and freedom against slavery; confiding in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people; putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, we now submit to the candid judgment of all men the following declaration of principles and measures:

I. That Governments, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, are instituted among men to secure to all those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with which they were endowed by their Creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legis-

lation, except for crime.
II. That the true mission of American the people, the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union, by the impartial application to public affairs, with-out sectional discriminations, of the fundamental principles of equal rights, strict justice, and economical administration. III. That the Federal Government is

one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and it is inexpedient and dan-gerous to exercise doubtful constitutional

IV. That the Constitution of the United States, ordained to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the General Government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and, therefore, the Government, having no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence of slavery wherever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its extinction.

V. That, to the persevering and impor-tunate demands of the Slave Power for more slave States, new slave Territories, and the nationalization of Slavery, our distinct and final answer is-no more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized Slavery, and no national legislation for the

extradition of slaves.

VI. That Slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right; and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism,

alike demand its abolition.

VII. That the fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We therefore deny its binding force upon the American People, and demand its imme-

diate and total repeal.

VIII. That the doctrine that any human law is a finality, and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our Government, and is dangerous to the liberties

of the people.

IX. That the acts of Congress known as the Compromise Measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interest of Slavery; by their omission to guaranty freedom in free Territories; by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the people to admit new States; by their provisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment of five millions more and the Asho, Surten S. Croig. Thomas

On H. Rogers, John Kerr, Richin H. States and the liberties of the peo-

ple, through the enactment of an unjust,

oppressive, and unconstitutional Fugitive ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 1, 1852 Slave Law, are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of De-mocracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they are claimed to be an adjustment.

A. That no permanent settlement of the Slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth that Slavery is sectional, and Freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of Freedom; and by leaving to the States the whole subject of Slavery and the extradition of X. That no permanent settlement of subject of Slavery and the extradition of fugitives from service.

XI. That all men bave a natural right to dulity.

a portion of the soil; and that, as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as their right to life itself.

XII. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers.

Constitution, and sound administrative policy, demand that the funds of the Genpolicy, demand that the funds of the Genthe kent separate from 1. That the Federal Government is one XIII. That a due regard for the Federal eral Government be kept separate from banking institutions; that inland and ocean postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revedefray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service, and to pay off the public debt; and that the power and patronage of the Government should be diminshed by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries, and privileges, and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far efficient transaction of the public business.

XIV. That river and harbor improve-ments, when necessary to the safety and nations or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and it is the nations or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide for the branch of industry to the detriment of any

XV. That emigrants and exiles from the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the New; and every attempt

XVI. That every nation has a clear right to alter or change its own Government, and to administer its own concerns in such manner as may best secure the rights and promote the happiness of the people, and foreign interference with that right is a dangerous violation of the law of nations, against which all independ-ent Governments should protest, and endeavor by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the American Government, representing the chief Republic of the world, to protest against, and by all proper means to prevent, the intervention of Kings and Emperors against nations seeking to establish for themselves republicant or constitutional Governments.

XVIII. That as, by the Constitution, the citizens of each State shall be en- business pursuits. titled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," the prac- of the Government from banking institutice of imprisoning colored seamen of tions is indispensable for the safety of the other States, while the vessels to which funds of the Government and the rights of they belong lie in port, and refusing to exercise the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United by Jefferson in the Declaration of Inde-States, to test the legality of such proceedings, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and an invasion of the rights consistent with the professions made by the slaveholders, that they wish the proserved by every State in the Union.

XIX. That we recommend the introduction into all treaties, hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a re-

XX. That the Free Democratic party is not organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic wing of the great Slave Compromise party of the nation, but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and renouncing both, as hopelessly corrupt, and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the Free Democracy is to take possession of the Federal Government, and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the whole

XXI. That we inscribe on our banne FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR. and FREE MEN, and under it will fight on and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

XXII. That upon this Platform the Convention presents to the American People, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, and earnestly commends them to the support of all freemen and parties.

## ANTI-SLAVERY WORKS FOR SALE AT THIS OF PICE. BY LEWIS CLEPHANE.

Uncle Tom's Cabin-price 374 cents, postage 12 cents

ave copies for \$2, postage paid.
Uncle Tom's Cabin in German—price 50 cents, post

age 18 cents.

Innuel Pereira price in cloth 75 cents, postage cents; in paper 56 cents, postage 16 cents.

LEWIS CLEPHANE,

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

I. Resolved, That the American Democ racy place their trust in the intelligence,

the patriotism, and the discriminating jus-tice of the American people.

II. Resolved, That we regard this as a which seeks to palsy the will of the con-stituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the public cre-

III. Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a General Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in General Convention, Republic

nue should be raised than is required to all the departments and agents of the Govall the departments and agents of the United States "indemnity for the United States and security for the future."

All the departments and agents of the United States and security for the future."

XI. Resolved, That, in view of the Constitutions in the Old

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not conas may be consistent with the prompt and fer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other convenience of commerce with foreign State purposes; nor would such assump-

other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equalto abridge their privilege of becoming ity of rights and privileges, and citizens and owners of the soil among us plete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign

ggression.
5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to de-

such an institution one of deadly hostility to the bests interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the liberties of the people and calculated to place the business of the country within the liberties of the people and calculated to place the business of the country within the liberties of the people and calculated to place the business of the country within the liberties of the people and calculated to place the business of the country within the liberties of the people and calculated to place the business of the country within the liberties of the people and the liberties of th the control of a concentrated money themselves republican or constitutional power, and above the laws and the will of to the exercise of powers expressly granted Governments.

the people; and that the results of Demby the Constitution, and such as may be ocratic legislation, in this and all other necessary and proper for carrying the ment, and our commercial relations with been made between the two political partithat all powers not thus granted or necesit placed on the footing of the most favor- ties of the country, have demonstrated, to sarily implied are expressly reserved to candid and practical men, of all parties, the States respectively and to the people.

their soundness, safety, and utility, in all

7. That the separation of the moneys the General Government sustained in its

pendence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of keeping ourselves free from all entangling of the citizens of otther States, utterly in- every nation, have ever been cardinal prin- alliances with foreign countries, and of coming citizens and the owners of soil public is not to propagate our opinions,

9. That Congress has no power under cess, moderation, and justice, the bless-the Constitution to interfere with or conings of self-government and the advantrol the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the IV. That where the people make and trol the domestic institutions of the sevsole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts would retain their self-respect, and the reof the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to upon principles of the strictest economy. the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an nevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stafriend of our political institutions.

IV. Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this ritives from service or labor," included;

V. Resolved. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

VI. Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and individual welfare.

VIII. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Comstitution.

opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public inter-

principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious

neaning and import.

IX. Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given "aid and comfort to the

X Resolved, That we rejoice at the res toration of friendly relations with our siste Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and

dition of popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

## THE WHIG PLATFORM. ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 8, 1852.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican princi-ples by which they are controlled and gov-6. That Congress has no power to tion to the Constitution and the Union, charter a National Bank; that we believe do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which

> is of limited character, and it is confined granted powers into full execution, and

held secure in their reserved rights, and constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as

the palladium of our liberties." III. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in bis Farewell Address, of les in the Democratic faith; and every never quitting our own to stand upon forttempt to abridge the privilege of be- eign ground. That our mission as a Reamong us, ought to be resisted with the or impose on other countries our form of same spirit which swept the alien and se-dition laws from our statute books. government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our suc-

spect which they claim and will enforce

and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in levying bility and permanency of the Union, and such duties, sound policy requires a just ought not to be countenanced by any discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the coun-

VI. The Constitution vests in Congress as the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or laborations from new congress shall exercise that nower unbeautions from service or laboration for the acts known remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that nower unbeautions of the acts known remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that nower unbeautions. the power to open and repair harbors, and which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its effi
included; ments are near stary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

VII. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immova-

Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and so far

est, to suspend the passage of a bill whose as these acts are concerned, we will mainmerits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Repre-forcement, until time and experience shall sentatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the ques-VIII. Resolved, That the Democratic tions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Md., President of the Whig National Convention

The following is a list of the Free Democratic and Anti-Slavery papers published in the United States:

FREE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. Inquirer, Portland, Me.; A. Willey; \$2 per annum. Ind. Democrat, Concord, N. H.; G. G. Fogg; \$2. News, Keene, N. H.; S. Woodward; \$1.25. Democrat, Manchester, N. H.; J. H. Goodale; \$1.50. Messenger, Portsmouth, N. H.; T. J. Whittam; \$1. Freeman, Montpelier, Vt.; D. P. Thompson; \$2.
Observer, Morrisville, Vt.; J. A. Somerby; \$1.25.
Telegraph, Springfield, Vt.; L. T. Guernsey; \$1.75.
Democrat, Brattleborough, Vt.; W. Nichols; \$1.50.
Brandon Post, Brandon, Vt.; P. Welch; \$1.
Gourier, Burlington, Vt.; G. C. Samson, \$1.50.

monwealth, Boston, Ms.; J. D. Baldwin; daily

Commonwealth, Boston, Ms.; J. D. Baldwin; daily \$5, weekly \$2.
Sentinel, North Adams, Ms.; A. D. Brock; \$1.50.
American, Lowell, Ms.; W. S. Robinson; tri-week.; \$3.
News, Fitchburg, Mass.; R. F. Rollins; \$1.50.
Essex County Freeman, Salem, Ms.; J. Emmett; semi-weekly, \$3.50.
Republican, Greenfield, Ms.
Spy, Worcester, Ms.; J. M. Earle; \$2.
Standard, New Bedford, Ms.
Courier, Northampton, Ms.
Gazette, Dedham, Ms.; Henry O. Hildreth; \$2.
Democrat, Dedham, Ms.; E. G. Robinson; \$2.
Sentinel, Lawrence, Ms.; John Ryan & Co.; \$2. Rhode Island Freeman, Providence, R. I.; Crawfor

Republican, Hartford, Ct.; Bartlett & Hawley; \$2. Republican, Hactford, Ct.; Bartlett & Hawley; \$2.

Herald, Ellington, N. Y.; A. S. Brown.

Evening Chronicle, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. B. Raymond daily \$3, weekly \$1.50.

Spirit of the Age, Norwich, N. Y.; J. D. Lawyer; \$1.

Wyoming Co. Mirror, Warsaw, N. Y.; A. Holley; \$2

Telegraph, Oncids, N. Y.; D. H. Frost; \$1.25.

Banner of the Times, De Ruyter, N. Y.

Free Press, Wellsville, N. Y.; A. N. Cole; \$1.50.

Frederick Douglass' Paper, Rochester, N. Y.; Frederick Douglass; \$2.

Free Press, Gouverneur, New York; Mitchell & Hulbert; \$1.

American Banner, Cherry Valley, Pa.; John B. King Courier, Concantville, Pa.; G. W. Brown.
Olive Branch, Norristown, Pa.; Joseph Moyer; \$1.
Saturday Visiter, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jane G. & William Swisshelm; \$1.50.
Preeman, Mercer, Pa.; W. T. Clark; \$1.50.
Weekly Crescent, Krie, Pa.; Caughey & McCreary; \$1.50.
The Parallel of the Parall

\$1.50. The People's Journal, Coudersport, Potter county, Pa.; Dougall, Mann & Haskell; \$1.50. Dispatch, Pittsburg, Pa.; Foster & Fleeson; daily Dispatch, Pittiburg, Pa.; Poster & Pittiburg, Pa.; Sa, weekly \$1.
Clarion of Freedom, Indiana, Pa.; Moorhead & Mc-Claran; \$1.
Die Frie Press, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. W. Thomas; dai-

Homestead Journal, Salem, O.; A. Hinksman; \$1.50. Christian Press, Cincinnati, O.; \$2.

True Democrat, Cleveland, O.; Thomas Brown; daily \$6, weekly \$2.

Ashtabula Sentinel, Jefferson and Ashtabula, O.; W. C. Howell; \$2.

Mahoning Free Democrat, Youngstown, O.; M. Cullptan; \$1.50. tan; \$1.50.
commercial, Cleveland, O.; H. M. Addison; \$1.50.
curnal, Wellington, O.; George Brewster; \$1.50.
Vestern Reserve Chronicle, Warren, O.; E. O. How

ard; \$2. legraph, Painsville, O.; Gray & Doolittle; \$2. io Times, Mount Vernon, O.; Chapman & Thrall Independent Democrat, Elyria, O.; Philemon Bliss;

Columbian, Columbus, O.; L. L. Rice.
Free Democrat, Chardon, O.; J. S. Wright; \$1.
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Free Democrat, Waukesha, Wis.; S. M. Booth; daily \$4, weekly \$2.
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